SPECIAL LAMP DAY NUMBER

The Common Cause

OF HUMANITY.

The Organ of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.

LAW-ABIDING.] ***Societies and Branches in the Union 561.*** [NON-PARTY.

VOL. IX., No. 422.] FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1917. [PRICE 1D.
Registered as a Newspaper.

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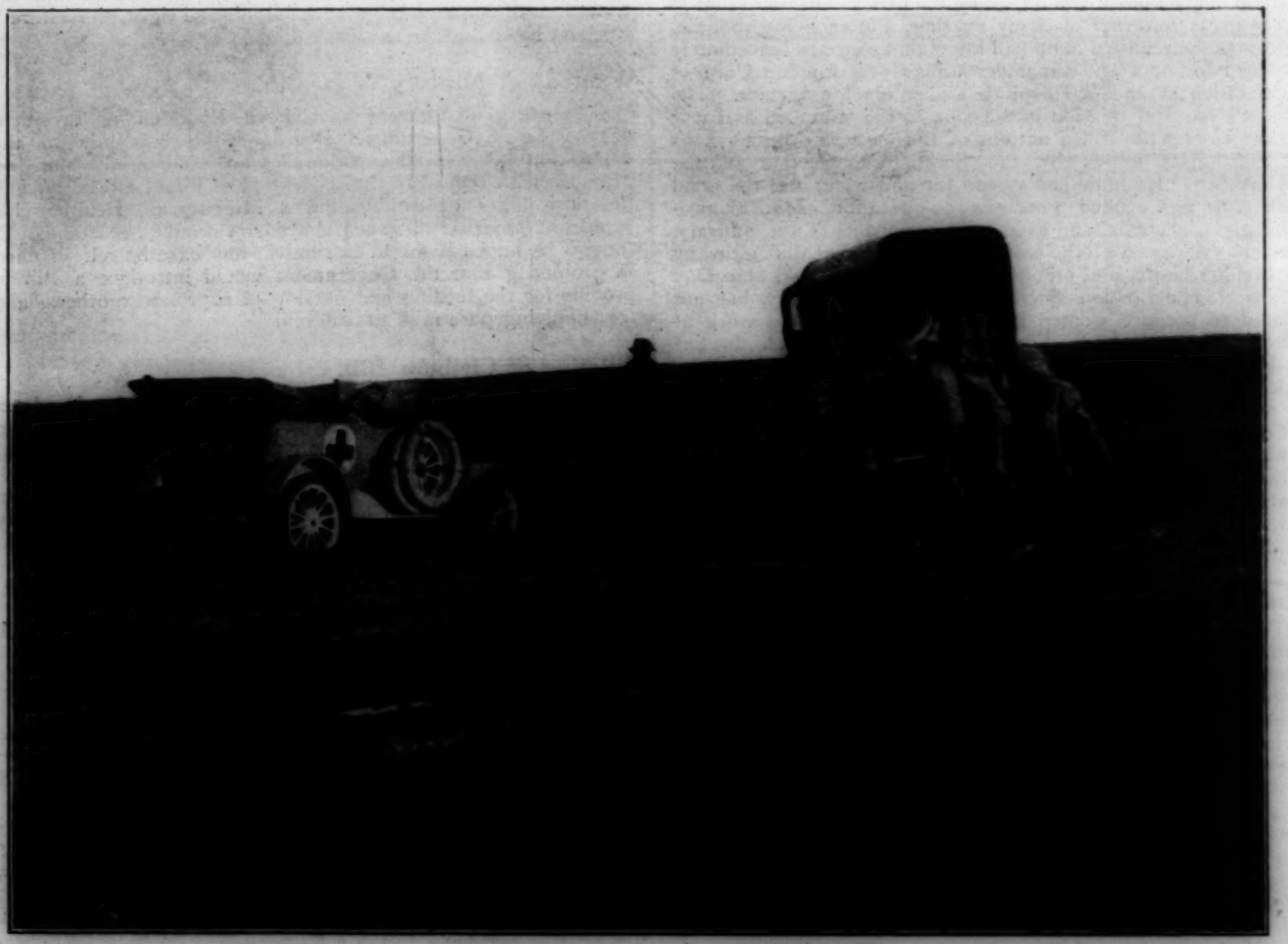

ON RETREAT IN THE DOBRUDJA.

Austrian orderlies trying to push one of Mrs. Haverfield's lorries out of the mud

Notes and News.

Electoral Reform Bill Drafted.

The Electoral Reform Bill has already been drafted on the lines of the recommendations and resolutions put forward by the Speaker's Conference. It is rumoured that Mr. Walter Long, now Colonial Secretary, and formerly President of the Local Government Board, will introduce the Bill. Mr. Long, it will be remembered, was the first member of the Government to suggest the desirability of appointing a committee or conference to thresh out problems of electoral representation and registration. The frequently well-informed Parliamentary correspondent of *The Daily Telegraph* is responsible for making the announcement that the Bill has received the approval of the Cabinet, and will be read a first time in the House of Commons next Tuesday. We have, however, good reason to believe that the Bill will certainly not be produced at so early a date as this, but at the same time that the delay, referred to in our leading article, will not be much further prolonged. Members of the National Union should be prepared for the announcement of the Government's proposals with reference to Women's Suffrage at an early date.

In reply to a question from Mr. Billing, Mr. Walter Long stated in the House of Commons on Wednesday night that he hoped to introduce the Bill dealing with franchise and electoral reform shortly, but he could not at present give the exact date. Asked by Mr. Tennant whether that meant before Whitsuntide, he replied that he hoped so.

It is not without significance that there has been talk in the House of Commons of removing the grille from the Ladies' Gallery, since electors ought to be able to see clearly what is taking place in their House of Representatives.

Lamp Day.

To-day (May 11th) is Lamp Day. To-day in the streets of London many women will be selling the pretty, old-time emblem of the great reformer of Army nursing, Florence Nightingale. Those who purchase a lamp will know that they are immediately helping two important war undertakings—the London Units of the Scottish Women's Hospitals and Women's Service. The women's hospital mission of succour to the wounded and war victims among the Allied nations of Europe was originated, as all Suffragists know, by the Scottish Federation of the N.U.W.S.S. Its fame has spread far and wide, and the good work done has evoked generous co-operation from many—Suffragists, neutrals, and even from opponents of the Suffrage demand. A record of the work done amid great difficulties by the London Units, and others, will be found in this Lamp Day number. The London Society of the N.U.W.S.S. has not omitted to prepare women for some of the nation's work at home. The Women's Service Department which it has established at 58, Victoria Street, S.W., has met and even anticipated the country's need of trained workers. It has been the means of enabling women to become oxy-acetylene welders, and of introducing them into an important branch of the glass-making industry. By timely help with training, given often in the form of loans or grants, by expert advice about the choice of employment, and by registry work, it has been the means of placing many thousands of women where their services could be utilised.

Municipal Midwives.

The old question, "What can women do as Town Councillors?" is likely to receive several new answers. Any tasks which the Government cannot shoulder are now being offered to the municipalities. One of the latest and most practical suggestions is that our local governing bodies should provide a service of "municipal midwives." The suggestion is put forward by a writer in *The Daily Telegraph*, who remarks that although there is no conspicuous shortage of trained midwives, yet there are 20,000 qualified midwives who are not in actual practice. The explanation is that the fees which poor people can pay for midwifery are not enough to yield a decent income. A trained nurse therefore prefers to engage in general private nursing, and to treat her C.M.B. qualification as simply a professional distinction. By midwifery alone it is estimated that a nurse can seldom earn as much as £120 a year. The wives of small wage-earners at present often spend some of the "maternity benefit" in the doctor's fees, and economise on the nurse by employing some neighbouring old woman—an economy which is often disastrous. If they could engage a midwife-nurse, they would often be able to receive more skilled attention after the child's birth. The City of Bradford and the Hertfordshire County Council are giving a lead in this matter.

Councils as Caterers.

Town Councils are in a fair way to become general providers; and the task which is being thrust upon some of them, willy-nilly, is that of public caterers. An active Cambridge member of our National Union, Mrs. James Ward, has lately devised a scheme for the establishment of a communal kitchen in one of the more crowded parts of the University town. Promises of financial co-operation had been received, and the scheme was about to be carried out when Mrs. Ward was informed by the Food Control Department that she must submit her project to the local Town Council in order that the municipality should be ultimately responsible for the management. Another demand addressed to Town Councils is that they shall build and manage hostels for women shop-assistants. Hostels for women workers under municipal or semi-public management are no longer absolute novelties in our chief cities, but they are still greatly needed in many towns.

The Obnoxious Word "Welfare."

Miss Mary Macarthur, speaking at a conference of the Standing Joint Committee of Industrial Women's Organisations, observed that in manufacturing districts no word was more disliked than "Welfare." Such a statement would perplex a foreigner. But most of us understand well enough what Miss Macarthur meant. "Welfare" officials, "Welfare" clubs, and the rest, may be, and often are, extremely useful. But they may also be employed in order to disguise from the workers such facts as low wages or restraints on the power of industrial combination. As was said recently by an educated woman engaged in a large house of business, if all the conditions of employment were quite fair and right, "Welfare" workers should not be needed.

Wanted: A Ministry of Health.

We are glad to note that Lord Rhondda, as President of the Local Government Board, spoke hopefully to the deputation of social workers who addressed him on May 7th with regard to the prevention of infant mortality, and the desirability of establishing a Ministry of Health. He could not promise that such a Ministry would be established, though he hoped it might be; but in any case he felt justified in promising that the Government would introduce a Bill to provide for the feeding and nursing of expectant mothers, and for supplying pure milk to children.

Billeting of Civilians Bill.

Clause 2 of the Billeting of Civilians Bill, which has been passed by the House of Commons, provides that at least two members of the Central Billeting Board shall be women. Important as this is, it should be remembered that it is equally, if not more, important to make the representation of women compulsory also on local billeting boards, part of whose duty it will be to hear and settle complaints by persons liable to provide billets or by whom billets have been provided.

"The Common Cause" Hut.

Chiefly owing to the generosity of a reader, who desires to remain anonymous, the amount now required to complete our Hut is only £54. The work is proceeding rapidly, and we urge all members to send in "their bit" quickly.

Who will make an offer for the George III. spade ace half-guinea, date 1788 (minimum £1), or for the 18-carat gold ring set with five turquoise, gipsy setting (minimum £1), to be sold for the Hut Fund?

	£	s.	d.
Already acknowledged ...	881	4	1
Miss Katherine Lowndes ...	1	0	0
Miss Grace Stewart ...		10	0
Miss Beatrice Stewart ...		5	0
Miss Helen C. Wardale ...	5	0	0
Anonymous	50	0	0
Miss Margaret E. Smith...		5	0
Miss Lake	1	1	0
Mrs. Percy Thompson (further donation)	5	0	0
Mrs Oliver (2nd donation) ...	1	0	0
E. E.		5	0
Miss Glyde		10	0
	£946	0	1

N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals.

THE YEAR'S WORK OF THE LONDON UNITS.

In our special "Lamp Day" issue in 1916, we gave a summary of the work of the Scottish Women's Hospitals during the year, including the adventures of the various Units during the Serbian retreat. Since that time the hospitals have done excellent work both in France and Macedonia. Accounts of this have appeared from time to time in THE COMMON CAUSE, but we give this week a summary of the work of the London Units, to the support of which part of the Lamp Day collection is being devoted.

In July it was decided by the Headquarters of the Scottish Women's Hospitals to send out a Unit under Dr. Elsie Inglis for Serbia, together with a Motor Transport Flying Column, a direct request having been made by the Serbian Army for help in the transport of their wounded, in which they experienced the greatest difficulty. The London Committee of the Scottish Women's Hospitals (London Society for Women's Suffrage) made themselves responsible for the organisation of Dr. Inglis' Unit, and also for the Transport Column, which was placed under the direction of Mrs. Haverfield, who had acted as administrator the year before.

The Column consisted of five ambulances, one lorry, one motor-kitchen, and one run-about car. It was attached directly

Ambulances driving on to a Barge.

to the Serbian Division of the Russian Army, and moved with that wherever it went.

The Unit started on August 27th, a large crowd assembling in Waterloo Place to see the departure of the Transport Column, which made a brave show, all the chauffeurs showing great ability in driving their vehicles in the limited space available. By the time of departure some changes had been made in the original plan. Dr. Inglis was in charge of two Field Hospitals, instead of the one originally intended, and the destination of the Unit had been altered to Russia, travelling *via* Archangel, and joining the Serbian Division attached to the Russian Army in the South.

A full list of the *personnel* was given in our issue of September 1st, 1916, and an interesting account of the departure from Liverpool by Miss Mary Lowndes was published in that of September 8th.

Dr. Inglis' first report gave an account of the voyage, and described how the great majority of the Unit collapsed, but reappeared very shortly "bursting with energy." "The British girl," she writes, "is a delightful creature. She drills, gets up sports, sings, laughs, and dresses-up. One of the officers watching an obstacle-race during the sports turned to me suddenly and said, 'C'est tout à fait nouveau pour nous, Madame.'"

This joyous spirit of the Unit made a strong impression wherever they went, and helped them through many a trying experience. Letters from other members describe arrival at the Russian port, and their touching landing, with some 350 soldiers lined up to welcome them, the ship's crew providing a band.

The journey, *via* Moscow, to Odessa was full of picturesque incidents, the Unit throughout being received with enthusiasm.

At Odessa the Governor of the town and Russian officials, the British Consul, and twenty Serbian officers, awaited the arrival of the train, and the Units were royally entertained during their stay of four days.

A gala performance was given in their honour at the opera, at which the whole audience cheered them and waved handkerchiefs. . . . "It is a great thing," says Dr. Inglis, "to feel that we are going to our work with so much enthusiasm behind us."

Though enjoying this kind welcome, the Units were longing to be at work, for news came through that a big battle was imminent on the front for which they were destined, and they were glad when the order came for them to proceed to the Dobrudja. A base hospital was established at Medjidia under Dr. Inglis, Dr. Corbett, and Dr. Potter, and the Transport Camp was placed some twelve miles nearer the firing-line. The General in command told Dr. Inglis that they had come in the nick of time, and the English Consul at Galatz said he was never so thankful for anything as to see the Unit. The Serbian Division had been in action before they arrived, and had been badly cut up.

On October 1st the Unit began to move in. That very evening they were asked when they could take in wounded. Dr. Inglis replied, "To-morrow evening"; and by the next day 100 beds were ready.

Next, orders came to send a hospital out to Bulbul Mic, ten miles away, and it took twenty-four hours to get there, the roads having become regular morasses, owing to the rain which poured down in torrents on the day the Units arrived at Medjidia. Throughout the whole time the ambulances were driven under incredibly difficult conditions. Dr. Chesney formed the camp at Bulbul-Mic, with Miss Rendel, Miss Henderson, the Administrator, and twelve nurses and orderlies.

The hospitals had only been at work for three weeks when the order came to evacuate, as the army was obliged to retreat. On the last night before the Unit left Bulbul Mic (October 19th), some hundred Serbians passed through their hands, the Division having been in action again; but before that they had had chiefly Russian and Roumanian wounded. A thrilling account by Miss Henderson of the retreat, and of how they came across other contingents of the Hospitals at various places, was given in our issue of January 5th. Obliged to go to Constanza on business, Miss Henderson found it almost deserted (it was taken by the enemy the very next day), and in the afternoon her car got into the midst of the retreating Roumanian Army. "The enemy must have been very near," she says, "for the soldiers were crouching low, taking what cover they could."

When the order for the evacuation of Medjidia came, Dr. Inglis was still treating numberless wounded; some 2,000 passed through the Hospital after the order came, and on the last days, where possible, the wounded were taken straight to the train after being treated. The Unit left by almost the last train that crossed the Tchernovado Bridge before it was destroyed. On the journey the Unit took charge of many trucks of wounded, whom they nursed and fed as well as they could.

On one occasion, during the retreat, seven nurses were left behind near Caramurat to be brought on by a Russian lorry, but a few hours later Dr. Inglis received a wire that the lorry had gone on without the nurses; so, taking two ambulances and a touring car, she went back to fetch them. She was assured, however, that another lorry was coming immediately and would be at their disposal, so she filled the ambulances with the equipment and sent them on. They waited and waited, but no lorry came. Then Dr. Inglis sent the car to Headquarters, where she learnt that the enemy was close at hand, and was told that they must leave without delay. But the touring car would take five at the very most, and they were a party of eight. No other conveyance of any kind was available; so there was nothing for it but to stay and trust that a kind fate would send something along in which they could get away.

Dr. Inglis kept her bad news to herself, and returning to the shelter with the calmest possible air, suggested a meal. Preparation went on merrily enough, the nurses realising that there might be danger, from the sound of the firing, that seemed alarmingly close, but reassured by Dr. Inglis' calm demeanour.

Finally, an Irishman came along who was our official in the Russian Army, and who had befriended the Scottish Hospital on several occasions before, and he went to Headquarters, and somehow or other succeeded in getting another car. This was one of the narrowest escapes they had during the retreat.

Even in the ordinary daily routine of hospital life, many of the Unit were called upon to face danger, and did it in the most matter-of-course way. Miss Faithfull, one of the chauffeurs, used to go every day to the station at Medjidia to fetch wood, while the railway was one of the chief objectives of enemy aeroplanes, trying to destroy the junction. She would wait calmly outside the station while bombs were actually dropping near by, and the railway officials had fled to their "funk holes."

A plucky action that deserves to be recorded—though only one of many others—is the journey made by Miss Jensen back to Medjidia to fetch petrol when the retreat was in full swing. She knew the enemy were close at hand, and expected at any moment to meet the retreating Russians. To her astonishment she met no one. Then she realised that the Russians had already gone by, and that she was between them and the advancing Bulgarians. But she dashed on to Medjidia, heedless of shell-fire, and got her petrol, thus saving the majority of cars from being abandoned from lack of petrol.

Another deed that won great admiration from the Russians was that of Miss Plimsoll in staying with a Russian officer stricken with cholera, in circumstances of great danger.

One of our illustrations shows the ambulances on a barge. The barge sloped downwards towards the water, and there was only the little low rail to keep the ambulances from slipping off. It was no mean feat for the girl chauffeurs to drive them on to the barge safely.

The Hospital at Reni, where Dr. Inglis is now working.

At Braila Dr. Inglis was immediately asked to help with 8,000 wounded Roumanians, and a doctor and two nurses were also lent to another Unit, where the wounded were pouring in. The Units worked here for six weeks.

Retreating from Braila a few days before that town fell, the Unit next took up work at Galatz. While there the surgeon of the British Ambulance Car section gave his services for several days, and kept a time-sheet of the work in the operating theatre. He reported that the surgeons and sisters worked for fifty-eight hours out of sixty-five hours.

After this the Russian Red Cross asked Dr. Inglis to set up a hospital for Russians, and the Serbians agreed to lend the Unit while their own division was being re-formed. This hospital, where Dr. Inglis is still working, while waiting for a summons to re-join the Serbian Division, is at Reni, in Bessarabia, the nearest point on the railway to the Front. All the worst cases are removed from the train and transferred to the Scottish Women's Hospital, whose work is greatly appreciated.

Funds are urgently needed for the upkeep of the Unit, and for the list of things (as given in the last two issues) required by Mrs. Haverfield for the Motor Transport, but more especially funds are required for the upkeep of the London Ward at Royaumont. Seven beds have been added to the twenty-seven originally in the Ward, and these are unnamed.

Anyone wishing to name a bed should send £25, which will cover six months, or £50 for a year's subscription. Such donations, and any other contributions, should be sent to the Viscountess Cowdray, or the Hon. Mrs. Spencer Graves, and equipment to Miss Hoc, 66, Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

Suffrage Meeting at Hampstead.

Important Pronouncements.

The position of Women's Suffrage in the immediate political programme was made very clear by the speakers at the meeting on "Women's Suffrage and Reconstruction," held at the Hampstead Town Hall last Tuesday evening. The meeting was organised by the Hampstead Branch of the London Society for Women's Suffrage (N.U.W.S.S.). Mrs. Fawcett had promised to preside, but was unfortunately prevented from attending by a severe cold. In her place the Chair was taken by Lady Frances Balfour.

Upon the platform in addition to the speakers were Miss Emily Davies, Mrs. Perrin, Rev. A. Duncan Jones, Ven. A. F. Sharp, Rev. E. B. Redlich, Miss Strachey, Mrs. Bertram, Miss Ward, Mrs. Howard Glover, Mr. Henry Holiday, Miss Holiday, Mrs. Hugh Chisholm, Miss de Selincourt, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Geere Howard, Councillor F. C. Channing, Mr. R. J. Willis, Miss Rayner Lawrence, Mr. Edmund Maurice, Lady Robertson Nicoll, Dr. Dobbie, Mrs. Garvin, and the Hon. Mrs. Spencer Graves.

Lady Frances Balfour, after expressing regret at the absence of Mrs. Fawcett, read a letter from her, in which Mrs. Fawcett said the prospects of Women's Suffrage had never been brighter, as it was to become part and parcel of a Government Bill. The Chairman read a cordial letter from Lady Strachey, whom illness also kept at home.

In proposing the following resolution :—

"That this meeting welcomes the decision of the Government to embody in a Bill the decisions of the Electoral Reform Conference, and confidently expects that this year will see the enfranchisement of women,"

the Chairman said she had never had a more cheering resolution to put to a meeting. Women's Suffrage had been for many years, like the Irish problem, one of the great outstanding questions. It was now probable that these questions—especially Women's Suffrage—would be settled before the next General Election. One of the duties of Suffragists now was to allow opponents to get quietly to the rear, and to become converts without being subjected to the usual woman's rejoinder of, "I told you so!"

The real arguments in favour of Women's Suffrage were not the work of women in munition-making or in 'bus conducting. The realisation of the individuality of the citizen, the development of free peoples, involved Women's Suffrage among its manifestations. "What God has freed, let no man keep in subjection!" exclaimed Lady Frances Balfour, with deep earnestness.

Mr. J. L. Garvin, editor of *The Observer*, rose, amidst great applause, to second the resolution. This was, he said, his first, but, he hoped, not his last, appearance on a Women's Suffrage platform. He asked Suffragists not to scrutinise in an unfriendly spirit those who might by more kindly treatment be won over to the cause.

His present attitude, he explained, was not that of repentance, but of advance for good reasons. A novel and immense experiment had been tried—the greatest ordeal of women's powers. The test had been applied, and the verdict was overwhelming. He argued that the vote should be given to women on the widest possible basis, and as soon as possible, not as a reward for the work that women had done, though that had been remarkable, but for the future progress of the world.

He traced very interestingly his own gradual change and progress of thought. There had been a world which he and others wanted to see—the world of equality of the sexes which was represented in the writings of George Meredith. There were, however, reasons which led him to oppose Women's Suffrage, and he had never disliked anything more than feeling obliged to take up this attitude. The campaign of violence had been one factor in keeping him in opposition to the Suffrage demand. Many had been driven back by those manifestations.

The whole tone of public life had been bad at that time compared with the tone of the present. Violence and personal abuse were the bane of public life, and the removal of violence was the greatest gain that the cause of Women's Suffrage had ever achieved. There had been nothing lost by delay. Women's Suffrage, when carried, would not be carried with bitterness, but with the overwhelming and solid support of the great mass of the nation.

Another fear had been the frightful ordeal which had since come upon the world. His fear before the war was that a nation with a mixed franchise might be unequal to the great ordeal that lay before it. These arguments and fears had

proved to be wrong. The theory that a war must be carried on by men's sole efforts had been utterly overthrown, and the great crisis proved that the help of women was urgently needed. Women, he considered, had saved civilisation.

The Bishop of Willesden briefly supported the resolution. He considered that the question was practically settled. What was wanted now and in the future was women's influence on public efforts and in the direction of an equal standard of morality between the sexes.

The resolution was carried unanimously, and Mrs. Oliver Strachey made an appeal for contributions to the "tidying-up" of the Women's Suffrage cause, an invitation to which a prompt response was given.

Rev. Dr. Horton paid tribute to Mrs. Fawcett, and said he had not needed the war to make him a convert to Women's Suffrage, and the triumph of that cause would be for him the realisation of a life-long dream.

A WOMEN'S RALLY FOR NATIONAL SERVICE.

The Women's Section of National Service is arranging a special recruiting week beginning on Sunday, May 13th, in accord with the Royal Proclamation calling on all people to join in thrift and effort, which is to be read from the pulpit on the four Sundays in May. It is hoped that references will be made to Women's National Service in all the Churches.

Arrangements for Recruiting.

Special appeals will be made in all the shopping centres in London for women not already engaged in essential work to enrol for national service. Many large shops have kindly arranged to give window shows, and to allow space inside their shops for recruiting tables.

Women wishing to serve in the Women's Auxiliary Corps will be called upon to appear before Selection Boards, which will sit during the week at St. Ermin's, and also at Bristol, Cardiff, Southampton, Glasgow, Perth, and Sheffield.

Five thousand more women will be wanted for the Corps during the next few weeks, and can be drafted at the rate of 250 a week. The period of engagement will be for twelve months or the duration of the war, whichever is longest. No woman whose husband is serving with the Army abroad is eligible. Women on the staffs of Government Departments, or engaged in work of national importance, should only apply with the written consent of their employers, as the Director-General is anxious not to dislocate existing work; but an appeal is made to employers to release trained and reliable women clerical workers to take the place of men in France, whenever this is possible.

The pay is soldier's pay. Those responsible for organising the Corps have tried to work things out so that after deducting living expenses and the cost of necessary clothing, members shall have as much money in their pocket at the end of the week as a private receives. Supervisors receive rather more.

Women's Land Army.

Farmers, with some notable exceptions, still fail to realise that the food supply of the country depends upon the employment of women on their farms. Over and above a large number already placed, there are, to-day, 1,200 trained women who cannot be placed at once because the farmers will not engage them as regular workers at a fixed rate of pay or minimum wage of 18s. per week. These women are healthy and strong, and know their work. Within the last six weeks 23,517 applicants have expressed themselves willing to enrol as whole-time workers for the duration of the war, and to go wherever sent by the Board of Agriculture.

Those who have engaged the women already trained have been more than satisfied with the results.

Women Welders' Organisation Fund.

The members of the Society of Women Welders appeal to the readers of THE COMMON CAUSE for subscriptions to help the expenses of their organisation. They are confident that their Society will shortly become self-supporting, but at first their organisation expenses must be heavy, and they trust that those who believe with them that the only protection for women workers is organisation, will help them in their venture.

Subscriptions should be sent to Miss M. M. Longley, c/o THE COMMON CAUSE, 14, Great Smith Street, London, S.W.

	£	s.	d.
Already acknowledged ...	49	13	6
Miss A. Sturt...	1	0	0
The Misses Trollope	5	0	0
From "One Who Cares," per Mrs. Henry Kingsley	5	0	
Miss Norr Kershaw	1	0	0
Miss B. T. Hutchins	2	0	0
Miss E. Q. Henriques	10	6	
Miss H. C. Deneke...	1	1	0
Mrs. Acland	1	1	0
Bradford Branch N.U.W.S.S. ...	1	0	0
Mrs Robie Uniacke	2	0	0
	£64	11	0

THE CRIMINAL LAW AMENDMENT BILL.

MADAM,—Can you or one of your readers clear up the following questions *re* the Criminal Law Amendment Bill?

I. The Lord-Advocate in the House of Commons, on April 30th, is reported to have said in a discussion on Clause 3: "It was not an offence to loiter or importune; it was not an offence for anyone who was a common prostitute to loiter for the purpose of importuning or soliciting." Can you explain, (*a*) what is the legal definition of a common prostitute for the purpose of the Bill under discussion? (*b*) What evidence will be required, if it becomes law, to prove a woman is a prostitute, and what evidence to prove she is a common prostitute? (*c*) Given she is proved a common prostitute, what evidence will be required to prove that she was loitering *for the purpose* of soliciting? (*d*) When a probation officer is required to report "on the mode of life and associations" of the girls, will this mean the question of moral mode of life or financial mode of life?

II. The Lord-Advocate is reported, in a discussion on Disorderly Houses on the same date, to have said: "It was impossible to make the house of a woman who lived by prostitution a brothel in law. However much her conduct might be reprobated, it could not be said she should have no shelter. The other proposal could not be accepted unless Parliament was prepared to make fornication a crime, and none had been prepared for that course." Fornication is not synonymous with living by prostitution. It is not at *present* lawful for a man to live on the earnings of a prostitute. Why must it be lawful for a woman to live on the earnings of prostitution? To prove a man guilty of living on the earnings of a prostitute, it must surely be necessary to prove the woman earns money by fornication, not merely that she is guilty of fornication. If "a woman who lives by prostitution" must be allowed a shelter, it does not follow that she must be allowed a shelter as one living by prostitution. Those who keep gaming-houses must be allowed a shelter, but not as keepers of gaming-houses to continue therein. If the distinction were admitted in law between fornication and earning money by fornication, it would be possible, without making fornication a crime, to make it as unlawful for a woman to live on the earnings of prostitution as for a man to live on the earnings of a prostitute.

It appears from the Lord-Advocate's speech as reported, that, if prostitution were an unlawful trade, it would be possible to take the names of men frequenting the houses of women living by prostitution, in the same way as persons found in gaming-houses have their names taken for prosecution. This would expose the men who create the demand for the trade to the risk of prosecution. Why not?

ERIE EVANS.

WOMEN ON BOARDS OF GUARDIANS.—In Lady Nott-Bower's article upon "The Need for Women Guardians" in THE COMMON CAUSE of May 4th, the figures given to show the number of women serving on such Boards were quoted from the annual report of the Women's Local Government Society, which has been recently issued. The report contains a vast amount of information concerning the progress of women's work in local government administration, and deserves careful study. Copies may be obtained from the office of the Society, 19, Tothill Street, Westminster, S.W.

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Samples of the New Port Said handkerchiefs, or specimen parcels of pre-war stock, will gladly be sent on approval, on application to the Office Secretary.

Donations in aid of the general relief work of the Society, or in payment of goods, may be sent to E. WRIGHT BROOKS, Esq., Hon. Treasurer, "Friends of Armenia," 47, Victoria Street, London, S.W. 1.
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DIRECT REPRESENTATION OF NURSES.

A deputation of trained nurses, organised by the National Union of Trained Nurses, and representing this Union, the Scottish Nurses' Association, and the Irish Nurses' Association, was received on Wednesday afternoon, May 2nd, at the House of Commons, by G. J. Wardle, Esq., M.P., Chairman of the Labour Party, on the subject of the State Registration of Trained Nurses and their adequate representation on their governing body.

The deputation was introduced by Mrs. Sidney Webb, who pointed out that a Bill for State Registration of Nurses had been carried through the House of Lords in 1908, and in 1914 a similar measure was endorsed by a large majority of the House of Commons; but further proceedings were suspended by the war. In 1916 a quite different scheme was started by the Hon. Arthur Stanley, M.P., under the guise of a College of Nursing, the fundamental objection to which is that it sets up a Council which, for the first two years, is not to include direct representation of the nurses themselves, or their associations. The nurses and their associations object most strongly to this lack of representation for the vital period of two years, during which the principal regulations affecting their profession will be made.

A general statement of the position was made by the President of the National Union of Trained Nurses, who concluded by asking for the support of Labour for the working nurses' Bill, which provides for democratic representation and control, and makes for freedom and economic independence.

This principle of direct representation was emphasised on behalf of the Scottish Nurses' Association.

One of the delegates of the Irish Nurses' Association emphasised the point that the charge of the Register of Trained Nurses should be given to an independent body, constituted under the Nurses' Registration Act, and that no monopoly should be given to any College.

The representative of the National Union of Trained Nurses showed how closely the economic question was connected with any Register for nurses, and, therefore, the necessity for safeguarding the interests of the workers, which must not be imperilled by the domination of the employers on their governing body.

A CANTEEN FOR PROFESSIONAL WOMEN.

A private canteen has been opened for professional women working in the Westminster district. The prices for luncheon are very moderate, from 7d. to 1s. 3d. Anyone wishing to make use of the canteen can obtain the address from Women's Service, 58, Victoria Street.

Correspondence.

The article on "After-War Prospects for Women Land Workers," in our issue of March 30th, has brought the following letter on the present position of the Small Holder as regards poultry-keeping:—

Madam,—The present conditions of poultry-keeping are not such as to encourage a cheerful outlook. I think that no experiences of mine would be of much use to anyone until a proper supply of food can be confidently reckoned on. By the irony of Fate, the Government, which urgently appealed to us to increase our stock to the utmost limit, is now, I believe, about to request us to do away with it altogether.

Briefly, I can say that last year the profit on the sale and consumption of a flock of birds, which began with the number of eighteen hens and pullets and one cockerel, and ended with forty hens and pullets and two cockerels (1916), was about 25 per cent. of the cost of their food. The value of the twenty-four extra birds nearly balanced the cost of an extra house and necessary wire netting.

I have been fortunate in having a market close at hand among my neighbours. Part of the produce was supplied for wounded soldiers. As long as I am able to produce eggs or birds, I have little doubt that they will easily be disposed of during war-time. Whether it will be so easy when peace returns, and thousands of ex-soldiers and nurses wish to settle on the land and devote themselves to small culture, is much more doubtful. It will certainly be necessary for all to join and agree not to sell below a remunerative price. Even now, at the present very high price of eggs, in many cases they are, taking the whole year round, produced at a loss. This neighbourhood is warm, with dry soil and a good deal of shelter. And eggs always command good prices, on account, partly, of the camps in the immediate district. But further north and east on cold soils, in purely agricultural counties, both the winter output is much smaller and the local demand much less. In these cases the middlemen reap far too much of the profit.

The immediate outlook for us all, though, is just now very depressing. Those poultry-keepers whose hens have refused to sit and who have no young chickens in hand may consider themselves the more fortunate. We can kill and eat the hen that lays the golden eggs; but what are we to do with her potential successors—also worth their weight in gold—if we cannot find the food to rear them to useful size?

I should advise all your readers to reduce their present consumption of eggs, and instead lay down as many as they possibly can for the winter. There will be very, very few then.—I must subscribe myself

An Anxious Small Holder.

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Allotment Experiences.

My sister and I applied to the Council for an allotment, and after some delay were lucky enough to get one quite near our house. This allotment had been ploughed some time before, and presumably would not be difficult to dig, or, at least, so we thought, as we gladly paid the extra half-crown charged for ploughed land. But we changed our minds before we had been digging long. The land had been grass land, and consisted of couch grass, or "loot," as some of the holders called it.

Most of them were taking it up, but one or two advised us to dig it in. We decided, however, to remove it, as we feared it might trouble us later. In the end we were obliged to get the help of two or three men for the digging; we got on so slowly, and it was such heavy work for two women accustomed only to clerical work. The weather, too, was against us; it was wet just when we had time to work, and on bright mornings, when we started for town, we longed to be on our allotment.

A warm spell in the middle of March encouraged us to commence sowing, and one Saturday afternoon we had the joy of putting in some rows of parsnips. In a multitude of counsellors there is said to be wisdom. I am inclined to doubt this with regard to gardening, as much perplexity results to the amateur from the different advice given by different people. Take, for example, the seemingly simple question of sowing parsnips. I made a drill and sprinkled the seed along it. While I was doing this, a chatty old man came along and asked me what I was putting in. When I told him, he said I was doing it all wrong; I ought to make holes with the dibber, fill them with loose soil, put three seeds on the top, and cover them over. I thanked him for his advice, and proceeded to sow two rows in that fashion. I asked his advice about other things, whether I could grow onions in that soil, for instance. "No," said he, shaking his head; "onions won't grow here, the ground is not good enough." My sister, who had been removing a pile of grass sods came up at the moment, and he turned his attention to her. He said: "Don't take all those sods away, but pile them up in a heap, with some earth on the top, and grow marrows on it." That seemed good advice, so my sister spent an hour in forming a nice tidy hillock, of which she was very proud. The next day two or three men who had allotments near came along and gave us further advice. I was then just about to sow another row of parsnips. I told them of the method in which I had been advised to sow them. "That's no use," said one; "parsnips should be sowed in drills"; and he demonstrated the right method by making a drill and sowing a row for me. Now I have two rows sown in each way, and experience only will show me which is best. These same men, who said they were gardeners, then asked what the hillock of grass sods was for. My sister explained, at which they were greatly amused. "Marrows won't do on that," they said, "and even if you put some manure and made them grow, they would be all over the plot, and then what about the other crops?" This seemed unanswerable, so my sister spent another hour in sadly removing her hillock. "Onions," they said in reply to my query as to growing them, "of course they'll grow; this is very good soil; we are going to grow them." So we have sown onions, and hope for the best.

The question of seed-potatoes exercised us greatly, as they seemed so scarce; however, we managed to get some, and put in the earlies some weeks ago. The main crop, we were told by a neighbour, must be put in on Good Friday; it seemed no other day would do. Alas! Good Friday was ushered in with a snow-storm, so our main crop had to wait for about three weeks. Now spring cabbages are flourishing, parsnips, onions, and beets are coming up, and we are looking forward to some result to our labours shortly.

I read in a magazine the other day:—"There is really no excuse now for any man, woman, or child who does not become quickly and easily a capable gardener."

Is it as easy as all that? I fear not.

AN ALLOTMENT HOLDER.

THE SUFFRAGE DEMAND IN AUSTRIA.—The subjects of the Central Powers are beginning to realise that some of the sufferings which have been inflicted during the war might have been minimised had women possessed the right of electoral expression. Recent events in Vienna have given a great impetus to the Women's Suffrage movement in that capital, and a big mass meeting was held by the Socialist Party last Sunday to demand the vote for women. Of the many thousands who were present, women formed the majority.

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Delay.

Since the debate on Mr. Asquith's resolution asking for action in accordance with the findings of the Speaker's Conference on Electoral Reform, five weeks have passed. During those weeks some of the great events of the year's history have taken place. America has joined the Allies for reasons that accord well with the aims of a great democratic country, and Mr. Balfour, speaking for us to the United States, has reaffirmed the common belief and the common aims for which we fight. Russia, during these weeks, has been facing and in some sort arranging the machinery of its popular government. With difficulty and with disagreement, but with a common enthusiasm, its ideals and its intentions are being made plain, while the war on all the fronts grows fiercer and yet more fierce. At sea the submarine campaign has reached a new pitch of ferocity, and the problems that it brings to this country are not easily solved.

In face of all these great events, which employ, and rightly employ, the energy and the time of the Government, electoral reform and Women's Suffrage seem perhaps untimely. And so, indeed they are, untimely beyond all measure—half a century, at least, too late!

Is it true, however, that the pressure of other great events gives justification for the neglect of this subject? Are we wrong in urging now that the Bill should be drafted and produced? Ought we, in the face of the great struggle of our country, once more to suspend our political work and to wait until the end of the war has been safely reached? Clearly not. Clearly the arguments that caused the Speaker's Conference to be called grow only sharper with the long delay; the nearer we approach the problems of peace or the problems of a longer war, the more need have we for a preparation for these problems. We are a democratic country, and we are proud to think that it is for our democracy that we are fighting, for our free ideals and our free institutions, for our traditions of self-government, and for the equal freedom of other nations. And if it is for this we fight, we must not lose our freedom in the fighting, nor forget that upon our people, and not upon our Government, rest the decisions of war and the decisions of peace.

Democracy has a thousand drawbacks, and of them all perhaps the most tiresome is its machinery. An election, a register, a Parliament itself, seems at times—and this is one of those times—an abomination. But without them, and the temper that demands them, how should we differ from Prussia? We must have them, and we must have them now, and the urgency of other problems only makes clearer the need for a swift settlement of this one.

It is true enough that it is hard to turn to such matters as Electoral Reform at this moment. We pay, and must pay heavily, for our past omissions, and for those weak Governments, and those half-hearted friends who let us flounder for so many years among the rocks of Party Politics. But the price, though distasteful, is not a dangerous price. A few days of Parliamentary time, a few struggles with one, or perhaps two, obstinate obstructors, a few leading articles, a few speeches and the thing will be done, and the decks clear for action. Surely this is not an impossibility? It is not as if the problem were unknown or untouched: it has weathered many a debate and lived through many a Parliament, and its outlines are familiar to us all. Its details, too, are familiar, thrashed out in the Speaker's Conference, weighed, balanced, and agreed, a compromise already accepted in the rough, already pronounced upon by the House of Commons, and already adopted in a sense by the Government. Very little remains to be done. Let us do it and have it over.

Ray Strachey.

Wasted Woman Power.

THE URGENCY OF HOUSING REFORM.

In the course of an American investigation into moral conditions a few years ago, an enquiry was addressed to women, especially to farmers' wives, asking them what improvements they could suggest that would make their life more agreeable. It appeared from the replies that the women would be content with country life but for the unremitting toil of housework and the isolation.

Their grievances were of this kind. The husband was ready to spend money on a new reaper or a new plough that would save labour. He would not spend it on a washing-machine, hot-water installation, washing-up machine, or other labour-saving devices, although the woman, single-handed, had to provide for husband, children, and labourers. There was no telephone, and no chance of exchanging ideas with other women. Others wanted books and educational opportunities. But the main demand was for labour-saving devices in the absence of the hired help.

If a similar enquiry were addressed to working and middle-class housewives in this country, the demand would be, as in rural America, for relief from the overwhelming tasks of a house and a family. Work begins at six or seven in the morning, and it goes on until the last child is in bed and the husband's supper is cleared away. Then, if there is a sick child, or the mother is nursing her baby, it is necessary often to get up in the night as well.

If women are to be healthy and happy mothers of families, not to say good citizens with leisure to take their part in civic and national politics, they must have reasonable mechanical aids in the never-ending fight against dirt, and in the provision of meals.

As it is, the countrywoman has to carry water from the well or an outside pump, winter or summer; she has to fill and clean ill-constructed paraffin lamps; and to cook often with no better apparatus than a smoking, open fire. In London, even, where there is much less excuse for prehistoric methods, you will rarely find a decent stove in working-class houses, practically never a hot-water supply, no electric light, costly gas doled out by a penny in the slot, and floor-boards, with yawning gaps, that cannot be kept clean.

In middle-class houses, rented at £50 and upwards, many of these defects are present. There is (nominally) hot water, but obtainable only by the expenditure of much coal in an antiquated kitchen stove. The top of the stove is so thick that pots cannot be kept boiling upon it. It stands, not out in the kitchen, but away in a recess, so that it can only be approached on one side by the cook, and it has to be black-leaded. Its flues are liable to get choked up. Then there is no place for drying or airing. There is a tiny bathroom, but in old houses often without a proper wash-basin, with hot and cold water, so that each bedroom has a wash-stand, and has to be attended to separately. And so on.

Houses, in fact, are built on the principle that there will be at least two able-bodied servants, and that if they are not given as much work as possible, Satan will find mischief for their idle hands.

Meanwhile, every kitchen and every living-room contributes to the smoky pall that makes it necessary to clean windows every week and rooms every day. True, there are gas-stoves, but for heating purposes they are—whatever gas companies may say—more expensive than coal fires, even with coal at 36s. a ton. In construction those hired out in the ordinary way are of the most primitive (and the most extravagant) type.

No woman can keep a house properly clean in London, cook scientifically for her family, do the family washing, and bring into the world three or four children, and look after them properly, without becoming a physical wreck under present conditions.

War conditions may possibly effect a transformation that the secular sufferings and hardships of women have not been able to bring about. Economy compels the Government to institute the long-delayed scientific enquiry into the fuel question, which lies at the root of domestic organisation. The eyes of the poor, and of classes higher in the social scale, are being opened to the virtues of the communal kitchen. Most important of all, the Government are aware of the urgency of the housing question in town and country, and Lord Rhondda has stated that this is the most pressing of all the urgent problems now before the Local Government Board.

His scheme is no doubt already in preparation, so that it may be put into immediate operation after the war. Unless a new precedent has been created in Whitehall, its details, unless they are submitted to an extra-departmental committee, will be in the hands of men. Now, it is women who run houses, women who suffer most directly from chaotic arrangements, and no housing scheme should be adopted without their advice. The Local Government Board in this matter needs the assistance of a woman architect, and of one or two women who, like Mrs. Pember Reeves, know the handicaps which at present prevent women from pulling their full weight in national service. These women are needed, not merely on the Committee appointed to draft the scheme, but as executive officers in the carrying-out the plans.

There are blocks of flats, not within the means of working-class people, unfortunately, where constant hot water is secured by the cheap expedient of burning the refuse in a properly constituted destructor, which serves to heat the water. Hot water in every town house, however humble, is one of the most needed of all reforms. The next most pressing call is for the cheapening of gas, electric-light, and telephone facilities *in all classes of houses*, for domestic reform is urgent for all grades of society.

Coal fires must go; but this is not possible until central heating is arranged on a reasonable basis, and the gas and electricity companies cease to have power to exploit the householder.

Let it be made compulsory that central heating, a continuous hot-water supply, a large porcelain wash-basin, and a large deep porcelain sink, a larder where food can be kept more than one day, and a proper airing-cupboard for linen and clothing should be provided in every tenement in a new block, and that the basement should be occupied by a wash-house, an ironing-house with electric-power and a proper up-to-date large kitchen with steam ovens and the necessary apparatus for the preparation of co-operative meals. In each new street, or group of streets, housing as many as 100 families, let the same provision be insisted on. One hot-water plant could be made to serve the street.

Further, the laying down of dust-proof floors, tile or concrete in the kitchen, and parquet, or an equivalent substitute, in the living-rooms, should be compulsory. Corners should be rounded, and the brass-door handles, letter-boxes, &c., exchanged for something washable. Kitchen walls should be tiled, or, at all events, colour-washed with some substance that can really be washed, and drying-racks for plates and cups should be part of the equipment

No one thinks that these and other reforms can be carried out at once in old houses and tenements. Sir Arthur Newsholme says it is a "distorted fraction of the truth" to set down the dirt and the consequent heavy death-rate among children in crowded neighbourhoods to neglectful and idle parents when water has to be fetched from the basement by those who live in top stories. But there is no reason why a standard in advance of anything we have yet seen should not be laid upon the builders of new houses and tenements. With regard to existing buildings, landlords must be given a term of years within which to bring them up to the new standard, and a very brief period within which the lack of air, water, and sanitary convenience in the worst tenements must be made good.

When town streets have been converted into decent places of habitation for educated men and women, and when women are to this extent relieved from their present state of domestic serfdom, we shall have the beginnings of an enlightened state in which crime will, one hopes, be confined to cases of physical and mental abnormality, and will not be the inevitable outcome of squalor.

Building, it will be objected, will be dearer. Possibly. But at least we have learnt during the war that cheapness may be dearly bought. There is no reason or excuse for perpetuating the present grievous waste of human vitality and of woman-power due to the miserable inadequacy of the modern house and the modern tenement. Domestic disorganisation is a national danger when every woman's strength is needed to make good the hideous ravage of war.

M. BRYANT.

ANOTHER WOMAN MAYOR.—To the fairly long list of woman mayors the name of Mrs. Kenyon may now be added. Mrs. Kenyon has been appointed Mayor of Dukinfield in succession to her husband, who occupied the mayoral office until his recent death.

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Received from April 30th to May 5th, 1917:—			
Subscriptions.			
Miss Florence Auerbach ...	10	0	
Mrs. W. N. Brooks... ...	2	6	
Miss Mary L. Despard ...	5	0	
Miss R. G. Falkiner ...	1	0	0
Miss E. M. Hildyard ...	5	0	
Miss I. M. Oswald... ...	2	0	
Mrs. W. H. Patterson ...	1	1	0
Hon. Mrs. Arthur Pelham ...	5	0	
Miss M. L. Pendered ...	5	0	
Miss Annie L. Rance ...	4	0	
Dr. Jane Walker	2	2	0
Miss W. G. Fraser... ...	2	6	
Mrs. F. Garrett	5	0	
Miss L. Keat Scott... ...	2	6	
Miss Eileen Peel	5	0	
Miss J. C. Kempthorne ...	2	6	
Mrs. J. C. G. Sykes	10	0	
Miss M. A. Greswell	2	0	
Mrs. Gledstone	1	0	
Mrs. W. Kirby	2	6	
Miss Margaret E. Smith ...	2	6	
Miss Edith Neville	1	1	0
Affiliation Fees.			
Bournemouth W.S.S.	2	10	0
Stoke-on-Trent and Newcastle-under-Lyne W.S.S.	1	6	9
Marple Bridge and Mellor W.S.S....		5	9
Hay and District W.S.S.... ...		7	6
Radcliffe W.S.S.	1	5	0
Ottery St. Mary W.S.S.		6	6
Aberdeen W.S.S.	2	10	0
North Walsham W.S.S.		5	0
	£1,158	1	8

IMPORTANT.

Postal Orders should be crossed, and filled in N.U.W.S.S.

Treasury Notes should be treated like coins, and *always* registered. If any contributions remain more than two days unacknowledged, please write at once to the Secretary, N.U.W.S.S., 14, Great Smith Street, S.W.

Please address letters containing money either to the Secretary, or to Miss Auerbach or Miss Sterling by name, *not* to the Treasurer.

REVIEWS IN BRIEF.

The Englishwoman.—Readers of the May number of *The Englishwoman* will gain some further insight into the spirit which animated the Russian revolution by reading the impressions of that time recorded by Miss Madge Barker and Miss Hester Mackenzie-Edwards. The former gives a touching picture of the sympathy shown by the police with the patriotic aims of the revolutionaries, one official of the force, in particular, tearing off his epaulettes and exclaiming "I can't do more than that!" The proposals offered by Miss Greta Allen, A. R. San. I., for the promotion of "Infant Welfare Work in Rural Areas," should be seriously considered, for women who live in the country know how many young children suffer in health or die for want of skilled attendance and advice. Miss Allen would like to see a medical man or woman appointed to act in each county as "Child Welfare Medical Officer," working under the direction of the Medical Officer of Health. The various schemes which have been tried in Bradford and Leeds for cooking on a large scale have been outlined by E. Chivers Davies; and under "Problems of the Day" Suffragists are reminded that May 20th is a great anniversary, since it will be fifty years since the first Women's Suffrage amendment was moved to the great Reform Bill in 1867.

"LAMP DAY."

(An Appeal in Memory of Florence Nightingale.)

Dear Lady of the Lamp, whose voice in distant war days stirred
The hearts of aching Christendom to many a timely deed
Of love, and who through censure worked serenely undeterred—
In memory of you we plead.

You led the way, though faint your lamp, and hundreds called you blessed;
The unlearned learned from you at last, acknowledged you as wise;
You proved that womanhood could face and stand the strenuous test
Of a belligerent emprise.

Intrepid champion of reform, a wall of prejudice
You shattered with your gentle hand—that hand whose touch could ease
A fevered brow, whose ardent skill could bring the wounded bliss,
Could countless miseries appease.

In your brave name, revered of all, we dare to make appeal—
Who try to serve our country and the sick as you once taught;
We ask for aid for our great cause so we may help and heal,
So we may fight the foes you fought.

G. A.

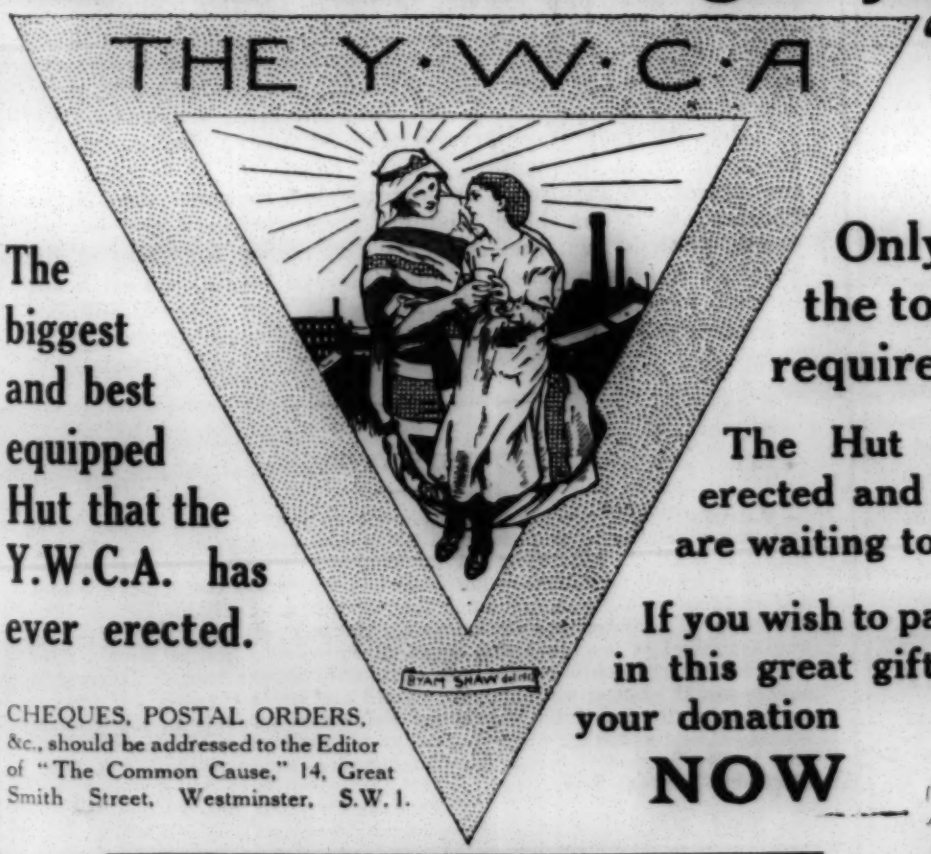
N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals for Home and Foreign Service.

HEADQUARTERS: 2, ST. ANDREW SQUARE, EDINBURGH.

Further subscriptions are still urgently needed, and should be sent to Mrs. Laurie, Hon. Treasurer, Red House, Greenock. Cheques to be crossed "Royal Bank of Scotland." Subscriptions for the London Units to be sent to the Right Hon. Lady Cowdray or the Hon. Mrs. B. M. Graves, Hon. Treasurer, 66, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W.

	£	s.	d.
Forward as per list to April 25th, 1917	203,899	9	4
Donations received to May 3rd, 1917:—			
*4th Greenock Weekly Penny Collection (Corsica), week ending April 18th, per Miss Etta Shankland	31	18	7
*Seedhill Finishing Co., Ltd., per Miss Etta Shankland, per David Walker, Esq.	1	0	0
*E. M. S. (Serbian and Russian Hospitals)	3	0	0
*Holt W.S.S., per Miss J. M. Verrall, Hon. Sec., result of a Jumble Sale in Holt (£31 6s. 4d.), Subscriptions, including a collection made in Wesleyan Church, Holt (£10 3s. 8d.), to name a 2nd Holt bed for one year...	41	10	0
*Hugh Roberts, Esq.	10	10	0
Miss Mabel Fraser...	3	0	0
Anonymous		5	0
Proceeds of Entertainment by Girls' Patriotic Club, Edinburgh, per Miss Simson ...	6	8	0
*Miss Helena Finnie, to renew "Helena Finnie" bed (Salonica)	50	0	0
*Miss L. E. Gent, proceeds of small whist drive	3	10	0
*Per Miss May, per Miss C. Hamilton, Sale of "Thistles" in Royaumont	3	10	0
A Mite from Corstorphine ...		2	6
Miss Isabella Law, for "Isabella" bed (Royaumont) ...		2	6
*Per Miss Low, per Miss Moir, Falkirk W.S.S.: The Forth & Clyde & Sunnyside Iron Co. (£10), Ditto, Employees (£10 7s.)	20	7	0
*Per Miss Low, per Miss Moir, Falkirk W.S.S.: Employees Scottish Co-op. Wholesale Soc., Ltd.	3	13	0
Miss Black (Royaumont), per Miss Davidson, Hon. Sec. Cupar-Fife W.S.S.	1	0	0
*Per Miss Bury: Employees Messrs. Fiddes & Co., per Williamina Smith, for "Aberdeen Workers'" bed, American Unit (12s. 3d.), Employees at the Bonaccord Steam Laundry, per Manager, for "Aberdeen Workers'" bed (£1 3s.), Employees Mr. Wm. Philip, 2nd don. to the "Lang Toon" bed, American Unit (£1 9s. 6d.)...	3	4	9
*Per Mrs. Robertson: Employees M. Muir & Co. (£1 1s.), *Marine Engineer (10s.)	1	11	0
Mrs. Turnbull	1	0	0
*Per Active Service Fund, N.U.W.S.S.: Miss Jessie Clarke (£2 2s.), Miss Doris L. Raynor (10s.), Miss Mary Smyth (£1 1s.)	3	13	0
*Staff and Employees Messrs. Poynter, Sons & Macdonald...	9	7	0
*Anonymous	16	13	4
John Logie, Esq.	1	0	0
Miss Isabella M. Blackie, for "Isabella" bed (Royaumont)		5	0
Mr. and Mrs. Paul Rottenburg, per Miss May	350	0	0
*Per Miss Craigie, in payment of 400 Appeals	5	0	0
*Per Miss Bury: Employees Messrs. Wm. Brown, Sons & Co., Ltd., for "Gala" bed ...	6	7	0
*Robert J. Duncan, Esq., per Miss May	2	0	0
*Per Miss Bury: Employees Messrs. Gibson & Lumgair (Dr. Elsie Inglis' Unit) (£6 10s. 3d.), Seventeen Employees, Messrs. Craig, Brown & Co., per Mr. Thomas Carss (Dr Elsie Inglis' Unit) (14s. 6d.) ..	7	4	9
*Brighton and Hove W.S.S., towards upkeep of "Brighton and Hove" bed (Salonica), per Miss Marian E. Verrall, Hon. Treas. Surrey, Sussex, and Hants Fed.	2	2	0
*Domestic Staff, St. Mary's School, Melrose	10	0	
*Miss Elizabeth Rae (monthly)	2	6	
*Per Miss Morrison, Glasgow & W. of Scotland Joint Com., April dons.: Glasgow Corpn. Tramways Prize Drawing Fund (£1,100), Ditto, "Little Red Boxes" (£38 19s. 5d.), per James Dalrymple, Esq.—total £1,138 19s. 5d.—Flag Day in Dumfries, organised by Mrs. Penman and Miss Gibson, for upkeep of "Dumfries" beds, per Miss Young (£113 18s. 11d.), Sale of Sheep gifted by Mr. Thomson (£41 15s.), per Miss Young, Dumfries and Maxwelltown War Relief Fund—total £155 13s. 11d.), *Barrhead Com., per Miss Locke (£76 11s.), *Avondale and Dist. 2nd Free Gift Sale, per Mr. J. McIven and Mr. Alex. Wilson (£50), *Tollcross U.F. Church (Main Street) Sabbath School, per Thomas Marshall, Esq., for upkeep of bed (£50), *Proceeds of Concert in Beith, to name "Beith Parish" bed in Salonica, per C. B. Ramsay, Esq. (£45 13s. 10d.), *Mrs. and Miss Manson, Sale of Work, to name "Blythswood Drive" bed (£39 3s.), *Lady Artists' Club Council, towards upkeep of bed (£16 16s.), Collections in Annan Churches, per Mrs. Murray (£11 2s. 5d.), *Present Pupils of Ardrossan Academy, to be added to former don. of £43 (£8 13s. 9d.), *Mrs. T. Dick (£5), *Eaglesham Farmers' Soc., per James Lambie, Esq. (£5), *Mrs. Charles Ker (£5), *Miss Paterson, towards upkeep of "Airdrie Academy" bed (£4 5s.), Collection in Picture House, Dairy, per Miss Paterson (£2 6s. 3½d.), *Wm. McMeek, Esq. (£2 2s.), *Miss Teacher (Meatless days) (£1 6s.), A. G. (£2 2s.), *Miss Ferrie (£1 1s.), *Miss H. E. Waddel (£1), Govan St. Mary's U.F. Church Sunday School, per John Mackay, Esq. (£1), *Miss Mackay (£1), J. D. (10s.), *Miss Helen Roddie (10s.), A. P. H. (5s.), A Friend (5s.), Mrs. Lebett (5s.), Miss T. G. Espin (3s.), Miss Cordiner (2s. 6d.). *Workmen's Scheme*: Messrs. Wilson & Lovatt, Staff and Employees, to name "Lovatt, Dornock" bed (£33 18s. 9d.), *Collection at Yarrow Meeting (£31 3s. 2½d.), Collection, Employees Messrs. Hugh Symington & Sons (£30), Munition Workers' Bazaar (£28)—£14 for Serbian Prisoners of War (will be acknowledged in next list of Serbian Prisoners of War Fund) and £14 for General Funds; *Iron Trades Employees' Insurance Assoc., Ltd., per H. Lumsden, Esq. (£25), *Office Staff Messrs. P & W. Henderson (£16 16s.), Employees Messrs. Holloway Bros. (£15 10s.), *Messrs. George Christie, Ltd. (£10), Staff and Workmen Messrs. Wm. Press & Sons (£9 9s. 6d.), *Employees Messrs. Wm. Simons & Co., Ltd. (£7 4s. 3d.), *Office Staff City of Glasgow Branch Scottish Union and National Ins. Co. (£7), *Employees Messrs. Morrison & Mason (£6 17s. 4d.), Contributions from Girls' Hostels, Gretna (£6 15s.), *Employees Messrs. John Lyle & Co., Ltd (£5), Collection in Gretna, per E. Taylor, Esq. (£4 17s.), Plotholders, Merrylee Estate (£4 2s.), *Employees Messrs. Wm. Beattie (£3 19s. 3d.), *Trongate and War Relief Fund, Employees Messrs. P & W. McLennan (£3 9s. 6d.), *Machine Shop Employees Messrs. J. & T. Boyd (£3), *Employees Messrs. Wm. Martin, Sons & Co. (£2 2s.), *Messrs. Cassel Cyanide Co., Employees (£2), Employees Messrs. R. Gardiner & Co. (£1 5s.), Matron, Staff, and Girls of Craddock House (£1 3s. 6d.), Messrs. A. Mitchell (£1), Messrs. Gilmour & Dean (£1), *Employees Messrs. Alex. Jack & Co. (£1 8s.), Collecting Box, Central Office, H.M. Factory, Gretna, per E. Taylor, Esq. (2s. 7d.), Employees Eglinton Street Station (1s. 6d.)	1,868	14	6
	£206,378	0	9

DON'T BE TOO LATE to give your "bit" towards the "Common Cause" HUT!



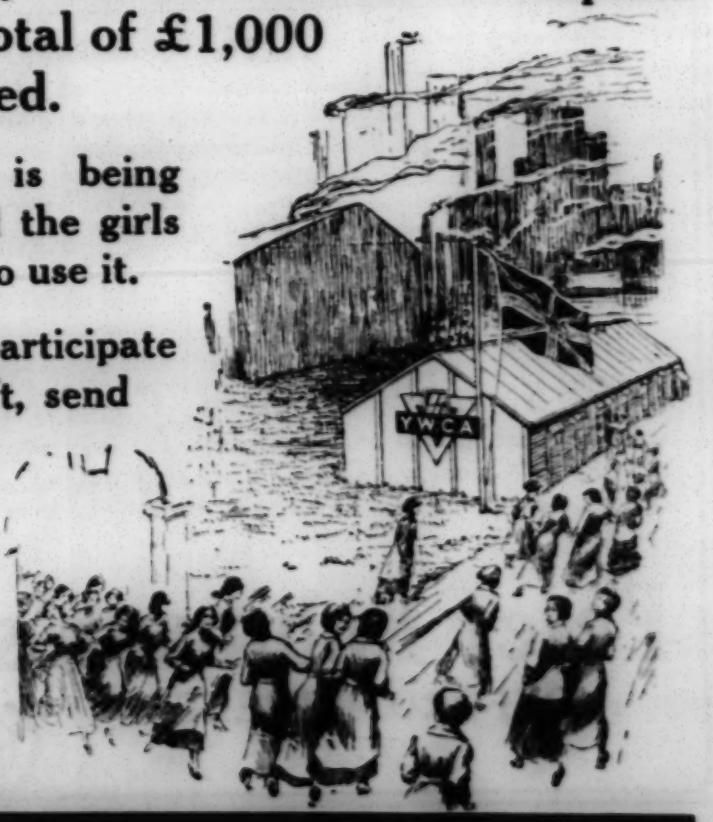
The biggest and best equipped Hut that the Y.W.C.A. has ever erected.

CHEQUES, POSTAL ORDERS, &c., should be addressed to the Editor of "The Common Cause," 14, Great Smith Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

Only £54 now needed to complete the total of £1,000 required.

The Hut is being erected and the girls are waiting to use it.

If you wish to participate in this great gift, send your donation NOW



To the Editor of "The Common Cause,"
14, Great Smith St., Westminster, S.W.1.

Dear Madam,

I enclose my "bit" towards "The Common Cause" Hut, viz.:_____
(amount)

Signed_____

Address_____

SUPPORT OUR APPEALS and mention THE COMMON CAUSE when sending donations.

"Smartness without Extravagance"

THIS is the basic idea upon which all our Fashion Displays this season have their foundation. Coat-frocks, Tailor-made Suits, Tailor Coats, &c.—garments that are smart yet practical, economical and moderately-priced—take the foremost place. Note these two examples in Coat-frocks.

The "Truro"

NEW TAILOR-MADE COAT-FROCK in best quality Aberdare Cord; vest and large sailor collar embroidered in dull gold; finished at waist with metallic clasp. In puttee, nigger brown, bottle green, navy and black. Sizes W. & O. S. **94/6**

The "Cavendish"

NEW TAILOR-MADE COAT-FROCK in finest quality Aberdare Cord, finished self tucks, and silk floss stitching. In Grey, Putty, Russian Blue, Nigger Brown, Navy and Black. **5 gns.**

Our Summer Fashion Catalogue will be sent gratis and post free to any reader of the "Common Cause" who requests it. May we send a copy to you, Madam?

Peter Robinson's
OXFORD STREET,
W. 1.
Peter Robinson Ltd.

The Millicent Fawcett Hospital Units.

No fresh news from Russia has been received this week, but the following article will interest many of our readers.

During the whole of my stay in Russia, I only found time to pay one visit to the little hospital of Stara-Chelnoe, in the south-east corner of the huge Kazan province, where we have long had a doctor and nurses at work.

The hospital consists of a group of buildings, which includes a dispensary for out-patients and a Russian bath-house for the staff, surrounding a large grassy yard, on rising ground, overlooking the river and the village opposite. The doctor's house, where our staff live, has six small rooms opening out of each other. It was all newly whitewashed and painted for us, and in spite of the fact that it is furnished only with a few wooden stools and tables, and our camp-beds, the effect of the whole is comfortable and pretty. The village has a weekly market, where a surprising number of things can be bought, and Miss Jarvis, our kind interpreter and housekeeper, had done wonders. I went shopping with her one day, and was amused to hear the following conversation:—

"I want to pay for some china I got here from your sister."

"I don't know anything about it—why didn't you pay her?"

"She didn't want to sell it. She didn't know how much it was, and said she must ask you."

"Well, if she didn't want to sell it, you shouldn't have bought it."

"Why do you keep a shop if you don't want people to buy?"

"That is our affair, not yours."

"Well, anyway, I want to pay." But the girl could not be induced to take any interest whatever, and in the end Miss Jarvis had to reckon up what seemed a likely total, and pay it.

The villages are all much alike, with a wide expanse of mud, which passes for a road, flanked by straight rows of thatched wooden huts, with no attempt at gardens, while masses of haystacks are grouped round the outskirts, far more numerous and imposing than the houses themselves. The Tartar villages are generally a trifle cleaner, and are distinguished by the minaret of a mosque instead of a church tower. There are a variety of races, each tribe keeping to its own villages and talking its own language and no other. All are very ignorant of the laws of hygiene, and there is among the peasantry a terrible amount of blindness, tuberculosis, skin complaints, and other preventible diseases. In the winter the whole family, with the livestock, huddle together in the one room with the big stove, on which as many as possible sleep. The effect of an epidemic is obvious: smallpox decimates them at intervals, and dysentery in the summer, diphtheria and scarlet-fever in the winter, always carry off a terrible percentage of the children. It is gratifying to know that Sister Percival, who has been visiting these helpless and forlorn people in their own houses as well as caring for them at the hospital, has been asked by the Zemstvo to stay on with our English interpreter, even though we have no longer a doctor available for the work.

W. H. Moberly.

BOOKS WANTED.

Madam,—Would you allow me to appeal to your readers for any books and magazines they can spare for a library we are starting in connection with the South London Hospital for Women? I know that the demand for literature for our military hospitals is great, but a hospital for women and children would welcome much that would be unsuitable for soldiers. Our hospital contains private wards for paying patients, many of whom would appreciate foreign books, biographies, travels, besides novels. Our children's ward would be glad of story and picture books. Illustrated papers would be most welcome. We should also be very grateful if friends would subscribe for daily papers for the use of patients in the general wards. They would be eagerly read and passed on. All parcels to be sent to the Secretary, South London Hospital for Women, South Side, Clapham Common, S.W.

Eveline Mitford, Head Librarian.

JOHN STUART MILL. Commemoration Meeting
at the CENTRAL HALL, WESTMINSTER.
On MONDAY, MAY 21st, at 7.30 p.m.
Speakers:—Dr. G. B. CLARK, Mrs. FENWICK MILLER, Mr. JOHN SCURR, and others. Chair:—Mrs. DESPARD.
ADMISSION FREE. DOORS OPEN - - 7 p.m.
Reserved Tickets 2s. 6d. and 1s. from the
WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE, 144, High Holborn, W.C.1.

SUPPORT OUR ADVERTISERS and mention THE COMMON CAUSE when ordering goods.

What Some of our Societies are Doing.

Carlisle.—On April 26th, a public meeting was held in the Richmond Hall, Carlisle, in support of the Electoral reforms recommended by the Speaker's Conference. The meeting was of a representative and non-party character, and was convened by the local branches of the N.U.W.S.S., the Teachers' Association (N.U.T.), the British Women's Temperance Association, the Railway Women's Guild.

His Worship the Mayor of Carlisle presided, and there were on the platform the Mayoress, Mr. and Mrs. Chance, the Bishop of Barrow, Mrs. Buchanan, Miss Brown (Commandant of Murrell Hill Hospital), Mrs. Barron (Head supervisor of the hostels in Carlisle for the girl munition workers at Gretna), Mrs. Creighton (forewoman of the East Cumberland National Shell Factory), Miss Boyd (Hon. Secretary, B.W.T.A.), Mrs. Townson (Hon. Secretary, Railway Women's Guild), Mrs. Campbell (Hon. Secretary, Co-operative Women's Guild), Mr. David Nicholson (representing the Carlisle Teachers' Association), and Mrs. Fyfe.

Mrs. Chance, President of the Carlisle W.S.S., moved the following resolution :—

"This meeting, called by the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, the Carlisle and District Teachers' Association, the Co-operative Women's Guild and the Railway Women's Guild, notes with satisfaction that the House of Commons has passed, by an overwhelming majority, a resolution in favour of the Electoral Reforms recommended by the Speaker's Conference, and calls upon the Government to introduce at the earliest possible moment the promised Franchise Bill. It urges that it is of vital importance that women as well as men shall be represented in the Parliament which will decide the questions of social and industrial reconstruction arising from the war."

The Bishop of Barrow seconded it, and Mrs. F. D. Acland supported the resolution. The subject of her speech was "Women's Service to the Country in Peace and War," and it was listened to by the audience with the deepest interest.

The resolution was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously. Copies of it were afterwards sent to the Prime Minister, the Speaker, Mr. Asquith, the Hon. R. D. Denman, Member for Carlisle, and Col. Claude Lowther, Member for North Cumberland.

Gateshead. — The Gateshead Society for Women's Suffrage held its annual meeting on Thursday evening, April 26th, at the house of Dr. and Mrs. J. T. Dunn. Mrs. Spence-Watson presided, and Mrs. Renton gave a clear and most interesting address on "Women and Electoral Reform." A resolution was passed in favour of the speedy enfranchisement of women, and sent to the Prime Minister and to the member for Gateshead. Tea and coffee and conversation brought a successful and pleasant gathering to a close.

Leeds.—A very fine meeting was held on May 1st, at which Lord Faber presided. He made a handsome recantation of his former anti-Suffrage views, and gave our cause his most cordial blessing. Like Mr. Asquith, he now believed that women's response to the call of their country proved their capability to be voters.

Mrs. Fawcett, though still suffering from her cold, made a splendid speech, and replied with delightful humour to Lord Faber's remarks.

Mrs. H. L. Fisher seconded the resolution, and Alderman Ben Turner (one of the staunchest friends our Cause ever possessed) supported it. Carried unanimously. There was a good collection, and Mrs. Connon (Leeds President) presented Mrs. Fawcett with a bouquet of red and white roses on behalf of the Leeds Society. Mr. J. Rawlinson Ford, Mr. Grosvenor Talbot, Lady Lawson Tancred, and Miss I. O. Ford moved and seconded the various votes of thanks which were carried with much applause.

Bristol (East).—The annual meeting of the above Society was held at the Kingsley Hall, Old Market, on May 3rd, at 8 p.m. Miss M. C. Tothill presided. Mrs. Townley (organiser) gave the report of the year's work, including the position of the candidate. The report was adopted unanimously, with thanks to Mrs. Townley. Miss Hancock gave the Treasurer's report, which showed a balance in hand of £3 4s. 9d. on the year's work. This report was also adopted with thanks to Miss Hancock.

A letter was read from Miss M. Pride, who resigned the position of Secretary, owing to her time being completely taken up with other work. Mrs. Townley arranged to act as Secretary, *pro tem.* Miss Miss M. C. Tothill was re-elected President; Miss Hancock, Treasurer.

The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to Miss Tothill for her valuable help to the Society, and a message of greeting to be conveyed to Councillor Ayles.

Herne Bay.—A War Savings Committee has been formed by members of this Society, and is working so successfully that, in the short period of eight weeks, eighty-five members have joined this "Women's Suffrage War Savings Association," and the sum of £75 7s. has been sent to the bank. This is largely due to the efforts of Miss Alice Stubbs (a member of the Herne Bay Suffrage Society, and one of the headmistresses at the Council Schools), who is acting as Hon. Secretary to the War Savings Committee. The Chairman is Councillor Cowper Field, who is also Chairman of the above Society.

The Herne Bay District Voluntary Association, founded by the above Society, working under Sir Edward Ward's scheme, and "approved by the War Office," held its first general meeting on March 20th. The report showed that well over 900 garments and hospital requisites of various descriptions have been made by the Association, and dispatched for the use of our troops, sailors, and Allies. Letters of appreciation and thanks have been received by the Hon. Secretary from Sir Edward Ward; and the membership of the Association continues to increase.

Owing to the much regretted departure from Herne Bay of Miss Mary L. Pendered (who had acted as President since the inauguration of the Association), Mrs. Colquhoun was unanimously elected in her place. All the other officers were, by general consent, re-elected, as follows: Chairman: Councillor Cowper Field; Hon. Treasurer: Miss Alice Cross; Hon. Secretary and General Organiser: Mrs. Cowper Field; Sub-Treasurer, Women's Hospital Section: Mrs. Gordon; Sub-Treasurer, Navy Section: Mrs. Harley; Sub-Treasurer, War Office Section: Mrs. Colquhoun.

South Kensington.—A drawing-room meeting in support of Lord Buckmaster's Bill to admit women to the solicitors' profession was held by kind permission of Miss Shaen at 15, Upper Phillimore Gardens, on April 30th. The chair was taken by Mrs. Ford Smith. Mr. Holford Knight, barrister-at-law, gave a most interesting address on "Women in the Legal Profession." He said he wished to enlist active sympathy in a cause which should appeal to all thinking women, and traced the progress that had been already made.

Mr. Holford Knight then moved the following resolution, which was seconded by Miss Katharine Lake, and carried unanimously :—

"That this meeting welcomes the endorsement given by the House of Lords to Lord Buckmaster's 'Solicitors (Qualification of Women) Bill, 1917,' by passing without a division this measure to enable women to qualify and practise as solicitors in England and Wales. Further, this meeting urges that the Government will give time for, or itself adopt, Lord Buckmaster's Bill, and give all facilities for its immediate passage through the House of Commons."

This resolution was afterwards sent to the Prime Minister and Lord Buckmaster.

LAMP DAY
FRIDAY MAY 11TH

BUY A LAMP
on FRIDAY—by so doing you will add to the FUNDS of
THE
Scottish Women's Hospitals
and the
Women's Service Bureau
Two organizations of women who are doing wonderful work in the War. No more worthy appeal could possibly be made to your generosity. Give all you can; it will be well spent.
LITTLE LAMPS WILL BE SOLD THROUGHOUT LONDON ON FRIDAY.
Address:
25 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1
C.F.H.

For 1/3 a year

your Gold, Silver and Brass can be kept brilliant. Cleaned in half the ordinary time, no soiling of hands, by the Ayah Polishing Cloth. 1/3 post free, thousands in use.
THE PIONEER MANUFACTURING CO.,
21, Paternoster Square, London, E.C. 4.

DELICIOUS FRENCH COFFEE.
RED
WHITE
& BLUE
For Breakfast & after Dinner.
In making, use LESS QUANTITY, it being so much stronger than ORDINARY COFFEE.

For Acute Indigestion,
dyspepsia, etc., and whenever the digestion of ordinary food is difficult, take Benger's Food. It soothes the distressed stomach and gives freedom from pain. Though "light as snowflakes" it is fully nutritive, and quickly restores strength.
BENGER'S
Food
is never insipid. Adults—both men and women—always enjoy its delicate biscuit flavour.
From a B.A., M.D. &c. (Dublin).
"I have a very high opinion of your Food, and have recommended its use very considerably."
Benger's Food is sold in tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere, prices 1/- 1/6, 2/6, 5/- & 10/-
Full particulars and directions with each tin. Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers:
BENGER'S FOOD LTD., MANCHESTER, England.
Branch Offices: New York 90 Beekman St. Sydney 117, Pitt St. Depôts throughout Canada.
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MARVELLOUS VICTORY OVER

VARICOSE VEINS.

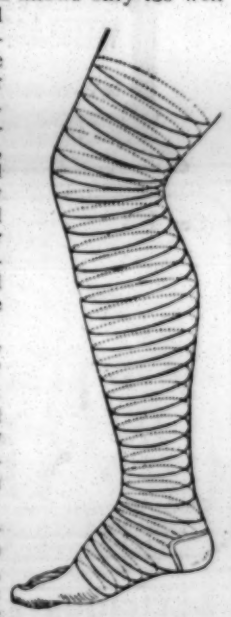
Wonderful New "Spirastic" Supports.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, BANDAGES, &c., ENTIRELY SUPERSEDED.

Mr. D. M. Cooper, the well-known Manufacturer of Surgical Appliances, has made a marvellous discovery, which entirely revolutionises the treatment of Varicose Veins.

For the first time it is now possible for the sufferer from this most painful and dangerous ailment to go about in perfect comfort and at the same time to so strengthen the parts that a complete and permanent cure is ultimately assured.

As Mr. Cooper, the inventor, says, "Every sufferer from Varicose Veins knows only too well the clumsy and painful nature of the ordinary elastic stocking, but few realise that there is a grave danger in wearing these appliances.



"Ordinary elastic stockings are made with harsh, coarse ribs at the back and sides, and these constantly pressing upon the distended blood-vessels may at any moment set up Inflammation and Ulceration, and thus cause the Varicose Veins to burst.

"Now, however, by my wonderful new 'Spirastic' method the hard, dangerous seams of the old-fashioned elastic stockings are entirely abolished, and perfect comfort and support are given to the limbs."

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Lewisham.—A very successful meeting was held on Monday, April 30th, at 44, Granville Park (by kind permission of Miss Denny), when Miss Curwen gave a most interesting account of the work of the Scottish Women's Hospitals and the Women's Service Bureau, with the view of interesting local people in Lamp Day. Several ladies volunteered their services, and £1 1s. 6d. was contributed by visitors as a mark of their appreciation of the work.

Songs were rendered by Miss Shillingford and Mr. Chisholm, a humorous recitation by Miss Beatrice Shillingford, and a vote of thanks to Miss Curwen and Miss Denny was proposed by Miss Barr, and carried unanimously.

On April 26th, the Congregational Chapel at Camberwell Green held a meeting at which Miss May Curwen spoke on Women's Service, and also made an appeal for the London Units of the Scottish Women's Hospitals. Miss Hedges, who has just returned from Russia, where she was a chauffeur in Mrs. Haverfield's Motor Transport, gave most vivid accounts of her experiences, which were illustrated by lantern slides. The audience was most enthusiastic.

Items of Interest.

At the recent Convention held at Philadelphia, U.S.A., Mrs. Bedford Fenwick was elected the first Honorary Member of the American National League of Nursing Education, an honour conveyed to her by cable. The League is composed of all the leading Superintendents of Nurse Training Schools in the United States, where Mrs. Fenwick's work for the higher education of nurses, and for their Registration by the State, is held in the highest esteem.

The Periera Medal—the "blue riband" of the School of Pharmacy prize competition—has been won by a woman chemist for the third year in succession. Women have won it four times in all. This year's winner is Miss Ivy Roberts. The society's bronze medal also has been won this year by a woman, Miss Doris Gregory. The only other occasion on which it was secured by a woman was in 1911. In 1914 there were 416 men competitors and 21 women. Women numbered 39 in 1915, and again in 1916, against 419 men in the former year, and 247 in the latter. Most of the women who qualify as chemists are employed in public institutions and by retail chemists, but there is an increasing number of women chemists in business on their own account in London and the provinces.

Forthcoming Meetings.

MAY 14.

Birmingham—Digbeth Institute—Speaker: Mrs. Ring. 7.30 p.m.

Birmingham—Acock's Green Sisterhood—Speaker: Miss Humpidge. 7.30 p.m.

MAY 15.

Chorley—Town Hall, Chorley—Chairman: Archdeacon Allen—Speakers: Mrs. H. A. L. Fisher, Miss Geraldine Cooke, Mrs. Annot Robinson. 8 p.m.

East Bristol—105, Lawrence Hill—Subject: "What Diantha Did." 3 p.m.

Rawtenstall—Ashdaylee, Holly Mount—Speakers: Miss Simpson, Mrs. Cooper—Subject: "Women's Suffrage in the Coming Franchise Bill." 7.30 p.m.

MAY 18.

Cheadle Hulme and Bramhall—Lyme Lea, Swan Lane—Miss Simpson will speak on Electoral Reform. 7.45 p.m.

Dewsbury—Mayor's Parlour, Town Hall—Speaker: The Right Hon. W. Runciman, M.P.—Chairman: Major P. B. Walker—Collection for Prisoners in Germany. 7.30 p.m.

MAY 21.

Blackburn—Mrs. Thoday and Mrs. Blincoe, on "Electoral Reform" and "Women as Citizens."

Scottish Hospital Meetings.

MAY 16th.—At Wallingford—Time and place will be announced later—Speakers: Miss May Curwen and Miss Hedges.

MAY 19th.—Crane Hall, Liverpool—Concert, under the direction of Mr. and Mrs. Twemlow. 8 p.m.

MAY 20th.—Queen's Hall—Concert of the Band of the Inns of Court O.T.C. (See notice.) 3 p.m

MAY 23rd.—At Women's Institute, 92, Victoria Street—Speaker: Miss May Curwen. 3 p.m.

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ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A SERIES OF LECTURES on "The Charter of Christianity," at the Collegium House, 92, St. George's-sq., S.W., every Thursday, at 5.30 p.m. May 17th—Speaker: Miss Joan M. Fry. Subject: "For the Criminal." Chairman: Police Inspector Iveson. Tickets, 7s. 6d. for the course (transferable); 1s. for single lecture.

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S FRANCHISE CLUB, 9, Grafton-st., Piccadilly, W. May 16th, 7.15 p.m. House Dinner (for Diners only). Mr. H. C. O'Neill: "The World of the Day after To-morrow." Chairman: Miss Christopher St. John.

NEW CONSTITUTIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.—Public Meeting, Tuesday, 3 o'clock, in the New Constitutional Hall, Park Mansions Arcade, Knightsbridge. May 15th—"The Work of St. Dunstan's." (Lantern Slide Illustrations.) Mrs. Turnbull. Admission free.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.—Annual Convention, Sunday, May 27th, at Wigmore Hall, Wigmore-st., W. (late Bechstein), 11.30 a.m. Public Lecture by Mr. D. N. Dunlop, on "The Treasure of the Wise"; and at 7 p.m. by Mr. H. Baillie Weaver, on "Brotherhood—A Universal Law." Music at both meetings. Admission free.

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FOR CANTEEN at Abbey Wood; Helpers urgently wanted for day or night duty; expenses paid.—Full particulars from F. L. Fuller, 99, New Bond-st., W. 1. Tel., Mayfair 2421.

WANTED URGENTLY.—Contributions for the Oxford Women Students' Society for Women's Suffrage Canteen Fund (registered under the War Charities Act), which has been started for the purpose of maintaining workers at a Canteen for French Soldiers in the War Zone. More workers have applied, and more are wanted than it is possible to support from the present fund.—Please send contributions to the Treasurer, Miss Sarson, Grosvenor-rd., West Wickham, Kent.

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MOTHER'S Help wanted; must be fond of country; have experience with children, and some knowledge of kindergarten methods. Vegetarian family.—Address Mrs. Morris, Upland Cottage, Haslemere.

[*Continued on page 59*

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Continued from page 58]

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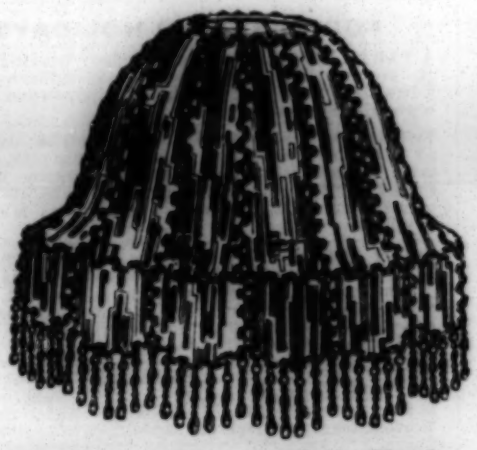

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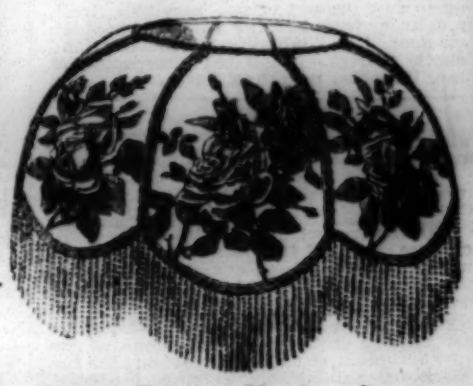

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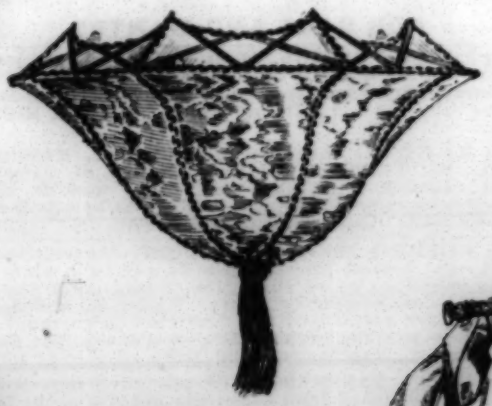

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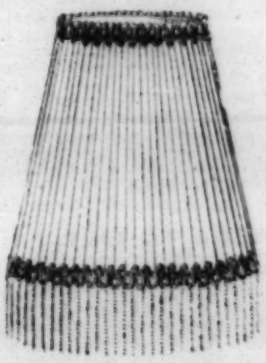

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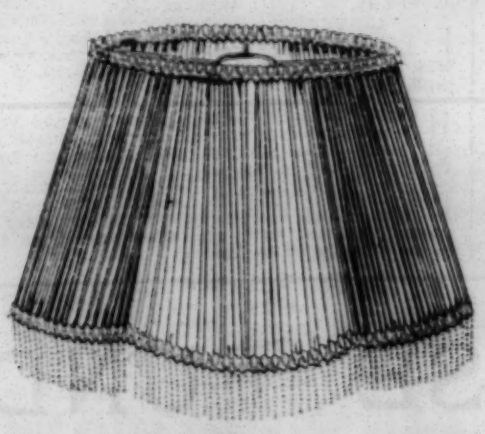

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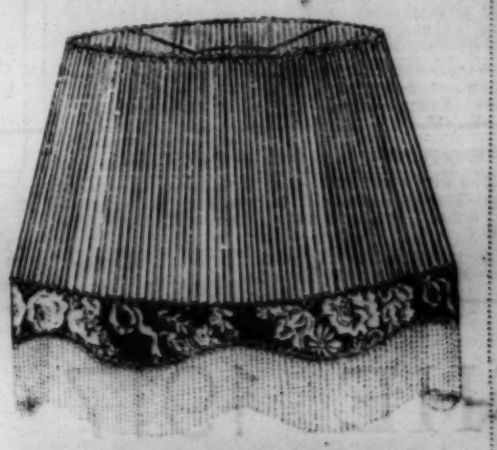

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